

EX AC. 44 147(3)



Bognor Regis Urban District



REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH OF BOGNOR REGIS

1966

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including Reports by

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

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Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1966-67

J. VINCENT, ESQ., J. P. (Chairman of the Council)

A. G. I. ANDERSON, ESQ., C. Eng., M. I. Gas. E., A. M. I. Chem. E. (Vice-Chairman)

Mrs. J. M. BLACK
 T. BOOTHMAN, Esq.
 S. W. BRITTON, Esq.
 H. O. GOLDSMITH, Esq.
 D. W. HANSFORD, Esq.
 D. J. HILL-WILLIS, Esq.
 Brig. H. E. HORSFIELD, C. B. E., M. C.
 J. R. KINGSBURY, Esq.
 D. G. LARCOMBE, Esq.
 Mrs. D. M. LOCKE
 Mrs. F. D. MOORE
 H. PARFREMENT, Esq.
 D. A. POULTNEY, Esq.
 H. E. PUTNAM, Esq.
 A. A. REYNOLDS, Esq.
 F. W. SHEARING, Esq.

Public Health Committee

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

A. A. REYNOLDS, Esq. (Chairman)
 S. W. BRITTON, Esq. (Vice-Chairman)
 Mrs. J. M. BLACK
 T. BOOTHMAN, Esq.
 Mrs. F. D. MOORE
 D. A. POULTNEY, Esq.

The undermentioned Committees of the Council are concerned with matters of public health: -

Committee	Responsible for:
Public Health Committee;	General Public Health. Sewers and Sewerage. Refuse Collection and Disposal. Cesspool Emptying. Public Conveniences,
Highways and Foreshore Committee;	Street and Foreshore Cleansing. Gully Emptying.
Housing Committee	Housing.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT

The Public Health Department staff consists of a part-time Medical Officer of Health, a Chief Public Health Inspector, two Additional Public Health Inspectors, a Pupil Public Health Inspector, a Chief Administrative Assistant, and three Clerk/Shorthand/Typists.

Officers

Other Appointments and Duties

D. WARREN BROWNE

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester.
School Medical Officer, West Sussex County Council

R.G. COYSH

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Cert. of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; Cert. of R.S.I. in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works. City & Guilds of London Institute (College of Technology) Finalist, Sanitary Science)
Chief Public Health Inspector.

Inspector under Petroleum Acts;
Inspector under Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949; Shops Inspector under Shops Act, 1950; Inspector under Pet Animals Act, 1951; Inspector under Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.

L. ALLATT

A.C.C.S.
(Final Cert. in Local Government and Public Administration of Corporation of Certified Secretaries.
Chief Administrative Assistant

Meteorological Observer

J.O. HAMILTON (to 31.3.66)

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H. & H.
(Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Diploma of R.S.H. in Meat and Other Foods; Diploma of Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene; Diploma of R.S.H. in Tropical Hygiene)
Additional Public Health Inspector

A. MILNER

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(Cert. of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board as Sanitary Inspector; Cert. of R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods; National Building Certificate)
Additional Public Health Inspector.

A.M. TANNER (from 5.7.66)

M.A.P.H.I.
(Diploma of Public Health Inspector's Education Board as Public Health Inspector; Diploma of R.S.H. as Smoke Inspector)
Additional Public Health Inspector

R.J. MOORES (from 3.10.66)

Pupil Public Health Inspector

CLERICAL STAFF

Clerk/Shorthand/Typists:
Mrs. F. M. Moth
Miss J. D. Rawlinson
Miss P. C. Cooley (to 3.7.66)
Miss S. Bailey (from 20.7.66)

CONSULTANTS: -

D.J.H. PAYNE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
(Director, Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth)
R.F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
(County Analyst)
J.B. MORGAN, M.R.C.V.S.
(Veterinary Surgeon)

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bognor Regis.
September, 1967.

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of Bognor Regis for the year 1966.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of 30,800 is an increase of 210 over the previous year.

Although the number of births decreased slightly from 431 to 398, the birth rate is still above the national average.

Deaths increased by 33 to 605. Of this number; -

485 or 80% were of persons over 65 years
344 or 57% were of persons over 75 years
233 or 39% were of persons over 80 years
42 or 7% were of persons over 90 years.

HOUSING

The number of inhabited houses rose by 358 to 12,047. During the year 319 new houses were erected, of which 34 were built for the Council. The number on the waiting list at the end of the year was 751.

The increasing numbers of young people who continue full-time or part-time education after the statutory school-leaving age, and therefore require facilities for studying at home in the evening and during the vacation represent but one facet of today's housing problem. The well-used rooms of the new public library bear witness to the increasing need for quiet study rooms.

To maintain or to increase a rate of building which can alleviate the widespread national housing shortage, local authorities have had to restrict standards to a cost-level which is out of keeping with other aspects of today's way of life, and which in many cases may be obsolete within another generation or even less. Specifically, in houses which are built to last half a century or more, standards of wiring, plumbing, sound and heat insulation, living-space, storage-space, working-space, and external appearances, should anticipate rising standards of living and of education. Similar restrictions in the 1920-39 period, and even post-1946, have burdened many local authorities with houses which are an embarrassment by today's standards. Paring down of standards can only lead to a lowering of the "happiness-factor" of the occupants - especially of the housewife who has insufficient storage-space to enable her to keep a tidy and safe home for her family.

Over the last six years your Council has erected dwellings which in certain respects are considerably superior to generally-accepted council standards, and also superior to some privately-built contemporary dwellings.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Although the notifiable diseases other than measles have become more infrequent, virus diseases have in recent years become increasingly apparent as a cause of illness. Epidemic vomiting, respiratory infections, and hepatitis are three groups of virus disease which contribute considerably to a community's morbidity. Relatively little is known as yet about the character and the control of these and many other viruses. However, even existing knowledge of the part played by faecal excreta in the spread of entero-viruses behoves us to be particularly circumspect in both our personal and our municipal standards of hygiene and sanitation if we wish to control these viruses in a population of increasing density and mobility.

MEALS - ON - WHEELS

The W.R. V. S. under the direction of Mrs Cronk continued to provide lunches to many of our residents. The numbers are as follows: -

Number of meals in 1966	-	24,230
Average numbers per day	-	117

We in the Health Department would like to thank all concerned for their splendid work.

FIRST AID STATION

The First Aid Station was open during the summer season from 28th May to 25th September, 1966. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs E. Smith (Commandant, Sx 88 Detachment, British Red Cross Society) assisted by volunteers from the local British Red Cross Detachments (Bognor Regis 88 and Chichester Sx 76), including six Cadets.

Altogether 1398 persons received first aid treatment, and 75 lost children were cared for until claimed by their parents.

The value of this service undertaken on behalf of the Council by volunteers of the British Red Cross Society cannot be overestimated.

STAFF

Once again I must record my appreciation of the consistently high standard of service provided by all members of the department for the benefit of both residents and visitors.

D. WARREN BROWNE

Medical Officer of Health

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	* Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate	No.	* Crude Rate	+ Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	-	73	15.0	-	8	14	172.8	x	x
1901	6,232	108	17.3	-	66	10.5	-	42	7	64.8	x	x
1902	6,439	145	22.5	-	80	12.4	-	65	14	96.5	x	x
1903	6,647	118	17.7	-	76	11.4	-	42	7	59.3	x	x
1904	6,854	137	19.9	-	82	11.9	-	55	17	124.0	x	x
1905	7,062	118	16.7	-	71	10.0	-	47	15	127.1	x	x
1906	7,269	131	18.0	-	66	9.0	-	65	11	83.9	x	x
1907	7,477	133	17.7	-	75	10.0	-	58	9	67.6	x	x
1908	7,685	121	15.7	-	69	8.9	-	52	10	82.6	x	x
1909	7,892	132	16.7	-	103	13.0	-	29	11	83.3	x	x
1910	8,100	130	16.0	-	82	10.1	-	48	7	53.8	10	1.23
1911	8,191	153	18.6	-	105	12.8	-	48	15	98.0	13	1.58
1912	8,387	133	15.8	-	110	13.0	-	23	16	120.0	10	1.19
1913	8,583	151	17.5	-	112	13.0	-	39	14	92.7	16	1.86
1914	8,779	165	18.7	-	122	13.8	-	43	13	78.7	13	1.48
1915	8,779	132	15.0	-	104	13.5	-	28	9	68.1	10	1.30
1916	8,348	121	14.6	-	92	12.0	-	29	3	24.7	12	1.43
1917	8,995	115	12.5	-	105	13.0	-	10	5	43.4	13	1.44
1918	9,299	123	13.2	-	121	14.5	-	2	8	65.0	14	1.50
1919	9,738	122	13.9	-	107	11.5	-	15	6	49.1	13	1.48
1920	9,722	172	19.7	-	111	12.7	-	61	7	40.6	14	1.60
1921	11,490	131	11.4	-	112	9.7	-	19	9	68.7	19	1.65
1922	11,580	118	10.2	-	110	9.5	-	8	7	59.3	14	1.21
1923	11,670	109	9.3	-	101	8.6	-	8	7	64.2	13	1.11
1924	12,180	127	10.4	-	114	9.3	-	13	7	55.1	24	1.97
1925	12,800	174	13.6	-	117	9.1	-	57	6	34.5	14	1.00
1926	14,022	169	12.0	-	130	9.2	-	39	7	41.4	20	1.42
1927	14,800	169	11.4	-	130	8.8	-	39	10	59.2	16	1.08
1928	15,200	179	11.1	-	137	9.9	-	42	9	50.3	17	1.12
1929	14,360	164	11.4	-	163	11.3	-	1	4	24.4	27	1.88
1930	15,750	162	10.3	-	146	9.3	-	16	11	68.0	21	1.33
1931	12,600	168	13.3	-	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.06
1932	13,080	169	12.9	-	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.37
1933	17,530	202	12.3	-	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.13
1934	17,990	225	12.5	-	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.77
1935	18,440	226	12.3	-	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.00
1936	18,930	235	12.4	-	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.01
1937	19,560	248	12.7	-	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.04
1938	19,890	260	13.1	-	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.36
1939	22,650	259	12.5	-	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.89
1940	23,410	252	10.8	-	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.07
1941	21,260	269	12.7	-	345	16.2	-	-76	11	40.9	56	2.63
1942	20,970	402	19.2	-	346	16.5	-	56	19	47.3	51	2.43
1943	19,950	387	19.4	-	335	16.8	-	52	21	54.3	62	3.11
1944	21,360	394	18.4	-	329	15.4	-	65	13	33.0	56	2.62
1945	22,590	351	15.5	-	342	15.1	-	9	12	34.2	42	1.86
1946	24,330	402	16.5	-	341	14.0	-	61	15	37.3	68	2.79
1947	25,090	458	18.2	-	339	13.5	-	119	11	24.0	61	2.43
1948	25,800	383	14.8	-	316	12.2	-	67	16	41.8	51	1.98
1949	25,530	334	13.1	-	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.27
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2.23
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	2.40
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2.98
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3.15
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3.23
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2.64
1956	25,710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-96	13	44.1	70	2.72
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	2.70
1958	26,080	320	12.3	14.7	423	16.2	11.7	-103	10	31.3	85	3.26
1959	26,310	306	11.6	13.9	459	17.4	12.6	-153	8	26.1	83	3.15

STATISTICS 1900-1966

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate				By Council	by other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	-	-	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	-	-	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	-	-	£56,404	x
15	1.74	-	-	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	-	£60,235	x
9	1.02	-	-	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	-	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	-	-	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	-	-	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	-	1.35	2143	-	-	-	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	-	-	-	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	-	-	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	-	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	-	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	-	-	2.05	0.3	2237	31	-	-	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	-	-	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	-	-	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	-	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	-	-	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	-	-	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	-	-	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	-	-	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	-	-	£216,592	£960
12	0.65	-	-	6.39	1.95	6141	400	-	-	£243,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	-	£256,095	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	-	-	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	-	-	£311,852	£1,220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	-	-	£311,118	£1,138
17	0.80	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	-	-	-	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	-	-	-	£309,004	£1,161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	-	-	-	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	-	-	-	£307,198	£1,150
11	0.49	-	-	1.5	0.09	7266	-	-	-	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	-	-	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	+ -	7537	95	59	-	£318,403	£1,260
10	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	+ -	7650	51	25	-	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	+ -	7861	134	104	-	£325,302	£1,306
11	0.43	-	-	0.70	+ -	7906	77	43	6	£330,258	£1,360
6	0.24	1	0.04	0.76	+ -	7974	73	63	-	£335,082	£1,340
4	0.16	-	-	0.68	+ -	7992	58	36	3	£337,908	£1,380
2	0.08	-	-	1.2	+ -	8188	160	52	2	£344,756	£1,400
4	0.16	-	-	0.36	+ -	8539	269	102	-	£353,378	£1,435
3	0.12	-	-	0.35	+ -	8921	252	56	6	£594,632	£2,350
2	0.08	-	-	0.08	+ -	9114	227	70	13	£559,108	£2,190
1	0.04	-	-	0.04	+ -	9308	169	34	1	£564,330	£2,240
5	0.19	-	-	0.08	+ -	9520	143	36	-	£588,323	£2,400
3	0.11	-	-	0.34	+ -	9780	147	14	-	£603,074	£2,475

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	• Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate	No.	• Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate					
								No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1960	26,920	354	13.2	15.8	519	19.3	13.9	-165	12	33.9	96	3.57
1961	27,200	329	12.1	14.5	479	17.6	12.7	-150	4	12.2	98	3.60
1962	28,070	366	13.0	14.2	453	16.1	13.1	-87	7	19.1	90	3.21
1963	28,620	409	14.3	18.9	538	18.8	11.7	-129	13	31.8	96	3.35
1964	29,620	388	13.1	17.3	489	16.5	10.2	-101	2	5.2	93	3.14
1965	30,590	431	14.1	20.9	572	18.7	9.7	-141	8	18.6	115	3.76
1966	30,800	394	12.8	19.1	605	19.6	10.2	-211	4	10.2	135	4.38

* "Crude birth rates and death rates" show the number of births and deaths per 1,000 of the population.

+ "Adjusted birth and death rates" are the "crude birth and death rates" as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factors for births and deaths, to allow for variation of age and sex constitution of the local population in relation to the average type of population, so that a true comparison can be made with the birth and death rates for the country as a whole, and also other local areas.

‡Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rate for 1933.

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STATISTICS 1900-66 (continued)

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate				By Council	By other persons		
3	0.11	2	0.07	0.37	+ -	9983	181	39	-	£630,583	£2,675
3	0.11	-	-	-	+ -	10208	282	-	-	£666,224	£2,735
3	0.11	-	-	0.07	+ -	10863	397	57	-	£1,826,264	£7,220
1	0.04	-	-	0.35	+ -	10979	235	-	-	£1,855,526	£7,330
2	0.07	-	-	0.03	+ -	11408	394	20	-	£1,932,407	£7,750
2	0.07	-	-	-	+ -	11689	435	74	-	£1,994,418	£8,000
4	0.13	-	-	0.03	+ -	12047	319	34 ⁺	-	£2,053,270	£8,300

* Non-assisted.

⁺ To the total of this column have to be added the 39 houses taken over by this Authority upon the extension of boundaries in 1933, the 10 houses in Hatherleigh Gardens purchased in 1945 and 25 other properties purchased since 1945, making a grand total of 1385

+ No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 14).

° New Valuation List.

x Information not available.

TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the
Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1966.

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1965.

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	BOGNOR REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General (Mid-1966)	268,660 (266,710)	181,510 (177,980)	450,170 (444,690)	30,800 (30,590)
Number of Live Births	3,799 (3,928)	2,576 (2,578)	6,375 (6,506)	398 (431)
Standardised Rate per 1000 Population	16.0 (16.6)	17.7 (18.1)	16.6 (17.1)	19.1 (20.9)
Number of Deaths	4,125 (4,053)	2,493 (2,486)	6,618 (6,539)	605 (572)
Standardised Rate per 1000 Population	10.1 (10.0)	9.1 (9.2)	9.7 (9.7)	10.2 (9.7)
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year	54 (44)	38 (37)	92 (81)	4 (8)
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births	14.2 (11.2)	14.8 (14.4)	14.4 (12.4)	10.2 (18.6)
Number of Maternal Deaths	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)	- (1)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total Live and Still Births	- (0.3)	- (-)	- (0.2)	- (2.3)
Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	12 (7)	1 (8)	13 (15)	4 (2)
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	0.45 (0.03)	0.006 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	0.13 (0.07)
Numbers of Deaths from Cancer	827 (801)	491 (517)	1,318 (1,318)	135 (115)
Death Rate from Cancer	3.1 (3.0)	2.7 (2.9)	2.9 (3.0)	4.4 (3.8)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts Deaths exceeded Births by 326, and in the Rural Districts Births exceeded Deaths by 83. In the Administrative County, as a whole, Deaths exceeded Births by 243.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	17.7 (18.0)
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	11.7 (11.5)
Infant Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	19.0 (19.0)

1. - General Statistics

2. - Social Conditions and Occupations

3. - Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

	Nil
From Sepsis	Nil
From other causes	Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age	4
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	10.15
There were 353 legitimate children born and 3 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	8.49
There were 41 illegitimate children born and one death, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is	24.39
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	4
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	10.15
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	3
Early Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	7.61
Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week	7
Perinatal death rate per 1,000 total live births and stillbirths	17.59
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	135

TABLE III

Deaths registered during the year 1966, classified by age and cause

Causes of Deaths	Deaths of "Residents" occurring within or without the District in age groups										MALES	FEMALES
	All ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 and upwards		
Col: 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	6	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	13	20	11
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	19	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	6	4	-	19
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	64	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	13	31	24	40
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3
16. Diabetes	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	19	79	34	75
18. Coronary disease, angina	119	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	42	54	64	55
19. Hypertension with heart disease	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	7
20. Other heart disease	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	58	19	49
21. Other circulatory disease	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	19	14	12
22. Influenza	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2
23. Pneumonia	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	25	6	25
24. Bronchitis	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	10	17	11
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	7	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	33	2	-	-	-	1	2	6	9	13	16	17
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
34. All other accidents	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	2	6
35. Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	605	4	-	-	-	2	11	103	140	345	249	356

The principal causes of death from 1957 to 1966 inclusive are shown in the following table; -

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	5	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	13	16	15	20	18	29	26	24	30	31
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	15	24	20	21	23	27	35	22	31	33
Coronary Disease	58	69	84	123	102	81	104	102	124	119
Other Diseases of Heart and blood vessels	103	92	107	99	98	97	118	99	113	94
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	67	56	74	73	69	62	71	80	85	109
Cancer	70	85	83	96	98	90	96	93	115	135

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last ten years are as follows; -

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Erythroblastosis foetalis	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Premature birth	7	2	4	5	2	4	-	2	5	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Atelectasis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mongolism	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Injury at birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	5	3	4	-	3	5	-	2	1
All other causes	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - all causes	12	10	8	12	4	7	13	2	8	4

TABLE IV
Infant Mortality 1966

Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year										
Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
ALL CAUSES	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4

Net births in the year (Legitimate 353, Illegitimate 41); 394

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 3, Illegitimate 1); 4

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1966, showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis: -

Disease	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)										Cases removed to hospital
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total	
Measles	279	5	58	74	136	3	3	-	-	-	279	-
Dysentery	25	1	5	2	2	2	5	2	3	3	3	-
Food Poisoning	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	313	6	64	76	138	5	8	2	5	9	291	-

SECTION 11.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

POLIOMYELITIS

For the eighth successive year, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1966.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is available to all persons up to the age of 40 years. Application should be made to the Public Health Department, Town Hall Annexe, Clarence Road, Bognor Regis; the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, or the County Hall, Chichester.

FOOD POISONING

In accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17) and the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 (Section 88) every registered medical practitioner attending a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning shall forthwith on becoming aware that such a person is or is suspected to be so suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case.

Eight notifications of Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning were received during the year. These were all in respect of elderly people staying in a Holiday Home. No organisms of common origin were isolated from the patients, and there was no residue of the suspected food available for laboratory investigation.

TUBERCULOSIS

Additions to Register

Six cases, i.e. cases notified for the first time (compared with 5 in 1965) and one case not notified before death were added to the Register during 1966 as shown below. Two cases were restored to the Register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	4	2	-	-	6
Cases transferred from other districts	-	-	-	-	-
Cases restored to Register	2	-	-	-	2
Case added at time of death	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	7	2	-	-	9

Removals from Register

Eleven cases were removed from the Register during 1966, as follows: -

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	4	-	1	-	5
Lost sight of	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered	2	4	-	-	6
TOTALS	6	4	1	-	11

Cases on Register

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1966

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	11	7	18	-	1	1	19
East	14	7	21	3	1	4	25
Felpham	15	5	20	-	3	3	23
North	6	8	14	2	1	3	17
West	5	8	13	1	2	3	16
TOTALS	51	35	86	6	8	14	100

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

The following statement shows the mortality from Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales during the last ten years: -

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1956	3	0.12	0.12
1957	1	0.04	0.11
1958	6	0.23	0.10
1959	3	0.11	0.09
1960	4	0.15	0.08
1961	3	0.11	0.07
1962	3	0.11	0.07
1963	1	0.04	0.06
1964	2	0.07	0.05
1965	2	0.07	0.05
1966	5	0.16	0.05

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1966.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

This Section relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936

This statute gives the Council power on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing, or otherwise handling food. No action was found necessary during the year.

SECTION III**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA****1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION**

It was not found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to suitable premises of any person in need of care and attention, but informal action was taken in respect of 56 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

During 1966 it was necessary to make arrangements under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 for the funeral and burial of the body of one person who died in this district, and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made otherwise than by the Local Authority.

3. PUBLIC MORTUARY

A modern mortuary built by the Council in 1956, provides adequate mortuary (including 3-body refrigeration unit) and post-mortem facilities for the Urban District and the surrounding Rural areas. 79 bodies were admitted during the year, of which 24 were brought from the Chichester Rural District.

4. FIRST AID STATION

A report of the work of the British Red Cross Society at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Public Health Committee in November, 1966. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. E. M. Smith (Commandant, Sussex 88, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society including British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from the 28th May to 25th September, 1966. First Aid was rendered to 1398 persons and 75 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. E. M. Smith and the other volunteers. In addition the Red Cross Cadets assisted in looking after lost children who were cared for and entertained in the room for lost children. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the First Aid Station to the residents and visitors, as it is open for the whole of the season, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

This was the first full season's occupation of the newly-built Station, the transfer from the old Station having taken place on 13th September, 1965. There has been general approval, both by the staff and visitors of the excellent facilities provided, and there is no doubt that the First Aid Station is a great asset to the town.

5. REGISTERED HOMES

There were eight registered Nursing Homes, and sixteen Homes for Disabled Persons and Old Persons which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers. There are no Maternity Homes in Bognor Regis.

6. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932 by Dr. H. M. Ayres to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Assistance has been given where parents were advised by their own doctor that a child should have a change of surroundings after a serious illness and they were too poor to meet this expenditure. Where they had relatives living some distance away to whom the child could be sent, the fares were paid.

In necessitous cases, boots and clothing have been provided.

The Committee have been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys which are distributed to those less fortunate children.

7. LEGISLATION IN FORCE

List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health: -
ACTS -

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928; Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936; Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (certain sections).

BYE-LAWS -

With respect to						Date of Confirmation
1.	Drainage of Existing Buildings	...	...	...	...	November, 1912
2.	Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	August, 1935
3.	Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances, and the removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid	...	...	...	...	September, 1925
4.	New Streets and Buildings*	...	...	...	...	October, 1925 and July, 1934
*Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939) except in so far as they relate to new streets.						
5.	Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation	...	...	...	...	September, 1925
6.	Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	September, 1925
7.	Management of a Mortuary	...	...	...	...	September, 1925
8.	Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	July, 1927
9.	Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse	...	...	...	...	September, 1937
10.	Preventing the Discharge of Slop Water into Street Gullies	...	...	...	...	March, 1937
11.	Pleasure Fairs	...	...	...	...	April, 1939
12.	Camping Grounds	...	...	...	...	November, 1954 and April, 1957
13.	Building	...	...	...	...	March, 1954
14.	Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	June, 1947
15.	Handling, Wrapping, and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air	...	...	...	...	August, 1950.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Bognor Regis is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the General Hospitals and the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital which serve the town, form part of a group of nine hospitals, including Graylingwell Psychiatric Hospital, managed by the Chichester and Graylingwell Group Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the Bognor Regis area are as follows: -

(a) General Hospitals

- (i) Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital.
(Accommodation 32 beds).
- (ii) Royal West Sussex Hospital and St. Richard's
Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodations 335 beds)
Broyle Road, Chichester.
(Accommodation 184 beds).

(b) Maternity Hospital

Zachary Merton Maternity Hospital, Rustington.
(Accommodation 50 beds)

(c) Psychiatric Hospitals

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodation 1210 beds)
Summersdale Hospital, Chichester.
(Day Hospital and Clinic)
The Acre, Worthing.
(Day Hospital and Clinic)
St. Christopher's Hospital, Horsham.
(Day Hospital and Clinic).

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Arrangements have been made at Graylingwell Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics are held as follows: -

Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road, Chichester	...	...	...	...	Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.
Horsham Hospital	...	...	...	...	Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Worthing Hospital	...	...	...	...	Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.

(d) Infectious Disease Hospitals

- (i) Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital,
Spitalfield Lane, Chichester.
(Accommodation 12 beds and 4 cots)
- (ii) Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
This Hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis.

(e) Tuberculosis

There is a Chest Hospital for the treatment of Pulmonary cases at Aldingbourne House, Aldingbourne, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 54 persons, and an Annexe to this Chest Hospital is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 45 beds.

Cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, who arrange admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases for thoracic surgery are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, and The Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's, Chichester.

(f) Venereal Diseases

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics: -

Chichester

The Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's	Men: Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m. Women: Wednesdays 7 p.m.
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Portsmouth

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward C2)	Men: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Women: Mondays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
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Worthing

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road	Men: Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Fridays, 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Women: Wednesdays, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Fridays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
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SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held weekly on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. and in addition a midwives' ante-natal clinic is held weekly on Fridays at 2.30 p.m. These sessions are held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis.

At these sessions expectant mothers receive advice from the doctor and nurses in attendance on all matters concerning their pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at ante-natal clinics.

A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care.

Any cases where medical practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable, the medical practitioners arrange with the Hospital Management Committee for admission of the patients. Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g. on the grounds of unsatisfactory home conditions are referred to the County Council for investigation.

Expectant and nursing mothers may obtain dental supervision and treatment free of cost on application to the ante-natal clinic, District Midwife or Health Visitor.

(b) Young Children

Child Welfare Centres are held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. at Johnston Memorial Hall, Gossamer Lane, Rose Green, Bognor Regis, at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., and at Presbyterian Hall, Pagham Road, Pagham, on the first and third Wednesday in the month at 10 a.m., where advice is given by doctors or health visitors in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

Child Welfare Centres are held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Thursdays of each week at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. at Johnston Memorial Hall, Gossamer Lane, Rose Green, Bognor Regis, and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.30 p.m., where advice is given by doctors or health visitors in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at reduced prices to user are available on medical advice.

In addition, five Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, give advice on the health and upbringing of young children, and also the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against spread of infection, and on most aspects of social welfare work.

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and infant welfare centres during 1966: -

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Pagham (commenced 5/10/66)	Total
(a) Ante-Natal Clinic					
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	343	-	-	-	343
Number of attendances made	2,029	-	-	-	2,029
(b) Post-Natal Clinic					
Number of mothers who attended clinic	113	-	-	-	113
Number of attendances made	343	-	-	-	343
(c) Infant Welfare Centre					
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	624	174	146	23	967
Number of attendances made	3,513	1,107	940	44	5,604

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths during the year from puerperal causes.

2. SCHOOL CLINIC

A modern Health Clinic in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the Schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Dental, Ophthalmic, Physiotherapy and Speech clinics.

A Minor Ailments Clinic is held at the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year 424 children attended the clinic, making 1,100 attendances.

Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A Dental Clinic is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from orthopaedic defects, ear defects, and speech defects.

Health Education

Every effort is made, either by posters or leaflets distributed in the area, to secure a wider use of the Health Services, and it is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Clinic by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

During the year your Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors gave lectures on health matters to various Organisations in the town.

3. HOME NURSING

Since the 5th July, 1948, the duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service has been the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are ten general nurses and two auxiliary nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

4. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(a) Tuberculosis

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant and treatment service was transferred to the Regional Hospital Board as from 5th July, 1948, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service. The County Council has made arrangements with the Sussex Rural Community Council for the care and after-care of tuberculosis patients. Cases referred to them by the Chest Physicians are visited by their organisers or representatives, and help of various kinds is given, e.g. supplying beds, bedding, clothes, extra nourishment, domestic help in the house, and the boarding-out of child contacts.

Chest Clinics are held at the Bognor Annexe on Monday and Wednesday afternoons for patients residing in Bognor Regis.

(b) County Almoner Service

A County Almoner, who also acts as almoner to Aldingbourne Chest Hospital and Bognor Regis Annexe, undertakes a domiciliary service for persons needing help with social problems arising from illness. The service includes provision of recuperative holidays, assistance with plans for the care of the elderly sick and after-care of patients discharged from hospital.

(c) Provision of Nursing Equipment

The County Council supplies a wide variety of equipment for use in nursing patients in their homes, and requests have increased considerably as the service has become more widely known.

5. HOME HELP SERVICE

With effect from 1st October, 1964, the County Council provided a directly administered Home Help Service. Previously, the Women's Voluntary Service, acting as agents for the County Council, undertook the organisation of the Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance is given to households where there are, for instance, cases of maternity, illness, young children (mothers being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the Area Organiser, Health Clinic, Chapel Street, Chichester. A charge for the services of a Home Help is made according to the means of the user.

6. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Sessional arrangements are made for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at the Health Clinic as may be necessary. In addition, immunisation is carried out by General Practitioners at their surgeries under an arrangement made by the County Council.

During 1966, 384 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 376 and the number of school children 9. In addition 919 children had re-inforcing injections.

Figures of previous immunisation carried out in this district are given below: -

Year	AGES						Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4 to 8	9 to 16	
1927	-	-	1	1	39	33	74
1936-7	-	22	31	32	530	233	848
1938	-	1	3	2	57	37	100
1940	-	-	2	3	10	1	16
1941	-	33	150	125	1,072	780	2,160
1942	-	158	119	95	457	199	1,028
1943	-	152	61	48	194	68	523
1944	-	183	49	27	88	30	377
1945	-	189	61	17	65	20	352
1946	-	189	48	17	37	6	297
1947	-	121	45	8	31	8	213
1948	9	265	38	6	39	11	368
1949	14	173	21	7	56	6	277
1950	26	235	77	19	40	6	403
1951	35	136	47	8	26	9	261
1952	49	159	15	6	28	12	269
1953	46	156	21	4	18	-	245
1954	66	165	71	7	57	6	372
1955	82	157	19	17	42	7	324
1956	132	94	9	5	21	-	261
1957	147	110	15	4	10	2	290
1958	141	103	14	7	24	3	292
1959	156	100	14	5	17	1	293
1960	256	75	29	8	27	4	399
1961	118	250	47	22	73	14	524
1962	168	193	19	5	30	2	417
1963	191	180	19	10	18	2	420
1964	186	156	74	21	104	2	543
1965	242	160	10	5	47	48	512
1966	187	174	11	3	8	1	384
Totals	2,253	4,089	1,140	544	3,265	1,551	12,842

No cases of Diphtheria have been notified during the past eighteen years.

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 are given below.

They reveal the success of the Diphtheria Prophylaxis scheme.

For the ten-year period 1941-1950 the average number of cases notified in England and Wales, was 19,268 and the average number of deaths was 850.

DIPHTHERIA

(England and Wales)

Year	Deaths	Cases
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	13	155
1956	8	51
1957	6	40
1958	8	79
1959	Nil	103
1960	5	52
1961	10	52
1962	2	16
1963	2	33
1964	Nil	20
1965	Nil	26
1966	5*	18*

* Provisional figure.

7. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Similar arrangements to those made for diphtheria immunisation are also made for immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus. Parents may have their children inoculated with a combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Vaccine, or Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined, or Diphtheria and Tetanus combined, or any of the three injections separately. During 1966, the number of children immunised was as follows:-

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS						Total
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959 1962	Others under 16	
Tetanus							
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria & Tetanus							
Primary injections	-	1	-	-	7	1	9
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	2	392	140	534
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, & Tetanus (Triple)							
Primary injections	187	173	11	3	1	-	375
Reinforcing injections	-	197	159	27	1	-	384
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus & Polio (Quadruple)							
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

These figures, together with those of children given a separate Diphtheria inoculation, are included in the Table shown on page 22.

8. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Sessional arrangements are made for vaccination to be carried out at the Health Centre as may be necessary, and for adults, and in certain instances for children, on Saturday mornings at the Public Health Department, Bognor Regis. Vaccination is also undertaken by General Practitioners at their surgeries. The number of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1966 was as follows: -

AGE GROUP	Primary vaccination (three doses Sabin oral; two injections Salk; or three injections quadruple)	Reinforcing vaccination (4th dose Sabin oral; third or fourth injection Salk; or 4th injection quadruple)
Children born 1966	186	-
Children born 1965	299	196
Children born 1964	23	142
Children and persons born 1963	10	27
Young Persons 1959-1962 ...	35	362
Others under age 16	10	30
TOTAL	563	757

9. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The earlier Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and vaccination against Smallpox is now on a voluntary basis. General Practitioners now carry out vaccination against Smallpox as part of their service with the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act. The following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out during 1966: -

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	TOTAL
PRIMARY	2	332	50	4	388
REVACCINATION	-	2	-	121	123

10. AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

The County Council operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The Service is intended for persons who are unfit to travel by public transport, and requests are made normally by Hospitals and Doctors.

11. MENTAL ILLNESS

A comprehensive mental health service is provided partly by the Regional Hospital Board, and partly by the County Council. Arrangements for the admission of informal cases to hospital or for their examination at the Out-Patient Department of a hospital will be made by the patient's doctor, whose advice should be sought.

12. MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

Residential care is provided by the Regional Hospital Board for persons in need of hospital accommodation or treatment, and by the County Council for short and long-term stay cases who are capable of living in the community. A comprehensive day training centre in Summersdale Road, Chichester, serves the needs of the Bognor Regis and Chichester districts.

SECTION IV.

HOUSING

The following table shows the different types of Council houses to date in the different areas and houses to be erected.

SITUATION	Built or acquired prior to 1966					Built or acquired during 1966					Under construction 31/12/66				In prospect			
	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms	TOTAL	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms	TOTAL	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	TOTAL	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	TOTAL
1. Ockley Road	-	1	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road	-	13	6	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane	-	35	39	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue	-	-	51	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue	-	-	155	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	-	-	73	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens	-	-	54	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Hatherleigh Close	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Arun Road	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Pevensey Road	38	25	12	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Frith Road	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Rodney Close	-	*11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rose Green Road	-	*2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Arnhem Road	-	-	8	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Greynville Close	-	*8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	16	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Frobisher Road	-	*4	19	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Anson Road	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	23	33
22. Raleigh Road	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Orchard Way	-	38	60	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
24. Corbishley Road	34	29	46	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Corbishley Green	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ash Grove	-	46	28	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Chestnut Grove	*20	24	32	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Towncross Avenue	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Oak Grove	-	4	44	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Oak Close	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Middleton Road	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Pennyfields	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Hazel Road	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Essex Road	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Highfield Road	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Ivy Lane	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Annandale Avenue	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. Bramber Close	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39. Amberley Drive	-	6	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	22	3	25	-	-	-	-
40. Lewes Close	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Hastings Court	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Hastings Close	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	11	50	-	-	-	-
43. Arundel House	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Murina Avenue	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Bedford Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Longford Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Highland Avenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Firs Avenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	36
TOTALS	136	329	872	10	1347	33	3	2	-	38	-	61	14	75	49	-	23	72

* Bungalows

Note: Included in the total of 169 one bedroom properties built during or before the year 1966, are 77 single unit and 28 double unit flats.

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority, or their officers (pre-1966 notices, 38; 1966 notices, 120)	158
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957: -	Nil
B. Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957: -	
(1) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices: -	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet given by owners	5
(3) Number of dwelling houses closed	1
(4) Number of dwelling houses demolished	Nil
C. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957: -	2
D. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices: -	
(a) By owners	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

Action under the Housing Act, 1961, Part II - Houses let in Multiple Occupation

(i) Houses inspected	25
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose	72
(iii) Informal action	12

Action under the Housing Act, 1964 - Improvement of Houses

Houses inspected	234
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SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Poisoning

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, only 8 confirmed cases of food poisoning were notified during 1966. (See page 14).

It should be remembered however, that with the change in the eating habits of the public since 1939, and the marked trend towards communal feeding involving the greater increased use of processed, reheated and made-up food dishes, danger from outbreaks of food poisoning throughout the country has increased to an alarming extent.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health cases or suspected cases of food poisoning. Early notification is of paramount importance, together with the retention of suspected food and/or specimens of vomit, faeces, etc., from patients so that early laboratory investigation can be carried out to trace the source of the illness.

MILK

Production - Dairy farms are now registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the execution and enforcement of Regulations relating to the health of cattle and clean milk production are the responsibility of that Ministry. The Medical Officer of Health for the District within which such farms are situate remains responsible for ensuring that no disease communicable to man is spread by cattle or personnel.

Milk sold under Special Designations - The Special Designations now authorised are Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised. Producers of Tuberculin Tested milk of whom there are 4, are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurise, originally the responsibility of this authority, are now issued, and control exercised, by the County authority.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1954, includes Bognor Regis in Area 5 as a specified area in which the use of Special Designations for retail sales of milk is compulsory.

Dairies and Distribution - The registration of persons carrying on the trade of distributor at or from premises within the district, and of premises within the district used as dairies (other than dairy farms), remains the responsibility of this Authority under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Within the meaning of these Regulations there are 28 distributors and 3 dairies in the district.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the issue of dealers' licences to use a special designation "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised", or "Sterilised" was transferred from this Authority to the West Sussex County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. During 1966, 41 licences were issued by the County Council in respect of dealers in the Bognor Regis Urban District Area.

Quality - The West Sussex County Council continues to be the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, samples being taken by its Sampling Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to whether they conform to the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Your Public Health Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity.

MILK (continued)

Sampling - Sampling of milk for bacteriological and biological examination was carried out by officers of the West Sussex County Council following the coming into operation of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

MEAT

In accordance with Government policy following the cessation of meat rationing, a licence was granted by the Council in respect of one private slaughter house, and slaughtering commencing on 16th September, 1954, has continued since that date. This slaughterhouse has undergone further alterations and improvements. It now complies with the requirements of the various Regulations which are in force to ensure the prevention of cruelty to animals and for the hygienic construction, layout and equipment of slaughterhouses and the practices to be observed therein. Every carcase and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouse have been inspected by the Public Health Inspectors, and complete details of such inspections are shown on page 41.

Frequent visits are paid to Butchers' Shops to ensure the maintenance of hygienic practices and where necessary to examine meat found to be affected by conditions not detectable during the normal post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter.

Shops and Stores

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all meat retailers in the district.

Shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS**Bakchouses**

There are 4 bakchouses in the district. The premises were in a satisfactory condition.

The requirements of the Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

Ice Cream Premises

Under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, there are 246 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream, and 24 premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Frequent visits were paid to all places of manufacture and retail to ensure the safety of the product.

During the months of April to September, 69 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 69 examined. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples examined were taken from 19 different retailers; 22 samples were from broken bulk using retailers' servers, and 47 samples were soft ice cream from manufacturing and dispensing machines. In all cases the results are communicated to both the retailer and the manufacturer.

The samples taken were graded by the Public Health Laboratory as follows: -

From broken bulk using retailers' servers					Soft Ice Cream from Manufacturing and dispensing machines				
No. Examined	Grade				No. Examined	Grade			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
22	15	4	3	-	47	31	6	9	1

In explanation of the above table: -

Grade 1 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.

Grade 2 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours.

Grade 3 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Grade 4 - time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (i.e. reduction at the end of the pre-incubation period).

Other Food Premises

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory condition.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

1. Food Hygiene

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, concerning the hygienic preparation, handling and sale of foodstuffs, empower public health authorities to deal with a wider range of food premises, e.g. hotels, boarding houses, private clubs, schools, etc.

A comprehensive survey of all food premises has been carried out since 1st January, 1956, and any necessary action taken. During 1966 a total of 632 inspections were carried out in this connection.

2. Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is shown in the following table: -

Food Premises	Meat	Fish	Fried Fish	Grocery	Green Grocery	Ice Cream	Milk	Confectionery	Pastry Cakes etc.	Restaurants and Cafes	Licensed Premises	Hotels & Boarding Houses	Holiday Camp
589	34	18	12	99	82	246	26	136	64	113	77	116	26

3. Registered Food Premises

The number of Food Premises registered under local Act powers: -

(i) Ice Cream Premises (Section 84 - Bognor Regis U. D. C. Act, 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
(ii) Premises used for preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat, fish, or other food, intended for the purpose of sale (Section 100 - Bognor Regis U. D. C. Act, 1928)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

4. Premises Registered for the Distribution of Milk

The number of premises registered for the distribution of milk under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959	2
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5. Disposal of Condemned Food

All unsound food was dealt with by burning in the Council's destructor.

6. Educational Activities

A complete card record of all food premises in the area has been compiled and progress reports have been maintained. Advice, as in previous years, has been given to shop keepers during routine visits carried out by the Food Inspectors.

The campaign for clean food handling has been continued by lectures to local organisations, distribution of suitable literature and posters, and discussions at the various premises with management and staff.

As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, every opportunity is taken of talking to groups of mothers and children regarding clean food.

ADULTERATION, ETC., OF FOOD

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Labelling of Food Order, 1946.

In addition to the samples taken under the above-mentioned Act, the following were taken by your Inspectors: -

Ice Cream for Bacteriological Grading	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Other Foods for Chemical examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water for Bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

The following is a record of samples taken by your Public Health Inspectors since 1930: -

Year	Milk samples taken for bacteriological content and tubercle bacilli examination	Ice Cream and lollies taken for bacteriological content	Samples taken under Food and Drugs Act	Samples of water taken for Bacteriological and Chemical examination	Total number of samples taken
1930	140	28	18	1	187
1931	103	45	17	10	175
1932	95	27	3	7	132
1933	136	18	12	15	181
1934	146	30	9	5	190
1935	160	25	16	6	207
1936	152	41	2	5	200
1937	139	21	-	10	170
1938	112	19	-	16	147
1939	84	62	-	1	147
1940	117	7	-	-	112
1942	115	18	-	-	133
1943	149	-	-	-	149
1944	146	3	-	-	149
1945	105	14	-	-	119
1946	122	34	-	-	156
1947	110	59	-	-	169
1948	111	70	-	-	181
1949	95	50	-	-	145
1950	-	53	-	-	53
1951	14	53	-	-	67
1952	3	49	-	-	52
1953	8	50	-	-	58
1954	-	40	-	-	40
1955	-	51	15	-	66
1956	9	70	2	47	128
1957	30	93	1	51	175
1958	53	107	6	51	217
1959	36	88	1	41	166
1960	73	123	-	21	217
1961	59	95	8	15	177
1962	-	48	3	15	66
1963	-	59	-	25	84
1964	-	66	1	28	95
1965	-	37	1	28	66
1966	44	70	-	5	119
GRAND TOTAL					5019

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. L. J. Simpson, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer, Portsmouth Water Company, for the following short report on the Waterworks Undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, to the 30th September, 1963, consisted of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929, under powers conferred in the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931. The Undertaking was transferred to the Portsmouth Water Company on the 1st October, 1963.

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24 in. boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. Water from Eastergate is re-pumped from this station for the purpose of supplying the high-level area. During July, 1963, a new source of supply was brought into service at Westergate Woods, Aldingbourne.

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times, without restriction.

The following chemical and bacteriological examinations were made of the water supplied to the area throughout the year: -

Raw water chemical samples	...	...	...	24
Raw water bacteriological samples	...	...	...	97
Treated water chemical samples	...	...	...	31
Treated water bacteriological samples	...	...	...	202

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment by continuously applied superchlorination and dechlorination, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. The water has no plumbo-solvent action. Frequent sampling of the raw water provides a check on the general conditions, and samples of the water in distribution prove the efficiency of the sterilisation treatment.

Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population of Bognor Regis supplied with Water by the Portsmouth Water Company: -

District	Properties	Estimated Population
BOGNOR REGIS	12,060	30,800

SECTION VI.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The extension of the area on 1st April, 1933 brought about changed conditions and problems. In the old area, the water carriage system was in operation, sewage being conveyed from all houses (except five on the outskirts) by two main systems of sewers to the outfall works. These are situated just north of the sea embankment at the eastern boundary of the old area and consist of two large storage tanks and a pumping station.

The capacity of the tanks was designed to accommodate the dry-weather flow, collected during a period of six hours, for a population of 40,000 people, sewage to be pumped from the low-level tank during the period when the outfall is closed, that is, from five hours after high-water until one hour before. At one hour before high water, the outfall to be opened and the sewage gravitated out to sea. In case, by reason of adverse weather conditions, the high-level tank cannot be completely emptied at any tide, the remaining sewage can be returned into the low-level tank and pumped thence by a by-pass directly into the outfall pipe.

On the extension of the area, three districts were taken over:

On the East - Felpham Area. This is partly drained by a system of sewers to an automatic lifting station east of the Aldingbourne Rife and thence to the Bognor Regis outfall works.

On the North - North Bersted and Shripney Road Areas. At the time of extension of boundaries, no sewers existed, the areas being drained to cesspools (165 in number), or by earth closets and soakaways. Since that date, however, sewers and three automatic lifting stations have been constructed. As will be seen from the following table, this work has resulted in the abolition of most of the cesspools taken over on extension, as well as a number of cesspools constructed since. In the North Bersted area, a sewer provided by the adjoining rural district passing through North Bersted Street and connecting to the Bognor Regis sewers has provided main drainage facilities for houses in that street. The Shripney Road sewer and lifting station, completed during 1949, provided much needed drainage facilities for this residential, camping and light industrial area.

On the West - Aldwick Area. At the time of the extension two small systems of sewers existed:-

- (1) The Jackson sewer and outfall, draining 34 houses in Aldwick Avenue and vicinity. This outfall was abolished by the incorporation of the sewer in the Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme in 1940.
- (2) A system of sewers draining Marine Park Estate and by means of an automatic lifting station, to the Bognor sewer.

In addition, there are several private disposal plants at large residences, but the majority of houses drain to cesspools.

The Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme, completed in 1940, provided main drainage facilities for a large number of houses fronting public highways, and resulted in the abolition of 522 cesspools. Although the scheme also provided for the reception of sewers which it is imperative should be laid upon the private estates in this area, circumstances have prevented the complete sewerage of these private streets, upon which there were at the end of 1966 73 cesspools out of a total of 92 cesspools in the area.

CESSPOOLS ADDED AND ABOLISHED DURING 1966

	Existing at January 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	28	4	-	24
North Bersted & Shripney Road	6	1	-	5
Aldwick	105	15	2	92
	139	20	2	121

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the added areas on April 1st, 1933, the number of new cesspools constructed, and the number abolished between that date and December 31st 1966.

CESSPOOLS IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF BOGNOR REGIS

	Felpham	North Bersted & Shripney Road	Aldwick	Total
Cesspools at 1st April, 1933	320	165	361	846
Plus-New Cesspools constructed 1.4.33 to 31.12.66	239	52	494	785
	559	217	855	1631
Less - Cesspools abolished 1.4.33 to 31.12.66	535	212	763	1510
	24	5	92	121

IT MUST AGAIN BE EMPHASISED THAT CONDITIONS CANNOT BE REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY UNTIL ALL HOUSES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITH MAIN DRAINAGE FACILITIES.

Surface Water Sewers. There is a regular system of surface water sewers in the old area. Parts of the added area in which development has taken place are without surface water sewers.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

A cesspool cleansing service had been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of the boundaries on the 1st April, 1933. All cesspools are cleansed completely at least four times a year by a cesspool cleansing vehicle, capable of conveying one thousand gallons of cesspool contents.

During the year ended 31st March, 1967, the vehicles carried out 569 cesspool cleansings in 951 journeys. Approximately 877,500 gallons of cesspool contents were removed, and the total distance covered by the vehicles in carrying out the work amounted to 3,357 miles.

RODENT CONTROL

Routine inspection of the district is systematically carried out by the Rodent Officer/Operative.

Complaints received are investigated, treatment is carried out if required, and where necessary advice is given to complainants to assist them in carrying out their obligations under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Routine treatment of sewers has been carried out at the rate of two treatments per annum over a long period. The treatments have proved so effective that during 1966, it was decided to carry out only one treatment. The presence of rats was indicated in one of the 203 foul sewer manholes tested, in 3 of the 61 surface water sewer manholes, and in 10 of the private drain manholes tested. In every case further poisoned bait was laid, but was not disturbed.

REFUSE - COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse is collected from all premises at weekly intervals. Where it is thought that this is inadequate, a bi-weekly or more frequent collection is carried out, such as in schools, hotels, and other large establishments.

Any complaints and applications for a bi-weekly collection are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

The refuse was conveyed to the Refuse Destructor by Fore-and-Aft S.D. Freighters and 50 c. yd. Pakamatic S.D. Freighters operating a door to door service.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

During 1962 a new outdoor Swimming Bath was opened in the grounds of a large Holiday Camp, providing bathing facilities for campers additional to those available in the existing indoor Swimming Bath. Both Baths are provided with a water filtration and chlorination plant, the efficiency of which is carefully checked by the management whose records are subject to spot-checking. In addition, water sampling and chlorine estimation are regularly carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. During the year 185 samples of swimming bath water were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, of which 9 showed contamination. Subsequent check samples proved satisfactory.

There is also one private swimming pool which is situated in the garden of a private dwelling.

CARAVAN SITES

(1) The number of caravan sites in the area during 1966	...	...	...	...	12
(2) The number of caravan sites in respect of which consents have been issued by the local authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	...	...	...	...	11

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds

Bye-laws are in force to regulate any sites let for camping during the summer season as regards the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It was found that these bye-laws were inadequate for the control of collective camping, and the Council obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, whereby bye-laws were made:

- (a) Prescribing an area within which camping grounds might not be used without the consent of the Council; and
- (b) for the control of camping grounds within the district.

Pleasure Fairs

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, are in force within the district.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

MILK DISPENSERS

There are two main types of milk dispensing machines in common use: -

- (a) the refrigerated agitated supply in a clear perspex container for dispensing into glasses for drinking,
- (b) a polythene container, holding approximately half a gallon, fitted with a pump and length of polythene pipe for dispensing a small amount of milk into tea-cups.

Samples taken from these types of machine at a large establishment in the town all repeatedly failed the methylene blue test.

The milk supply in 10 gallon churns was delivered daily. Each churn was sampled and in every case but one satisfied the methylene blue test. The churn which failed the methylene blue test was in fact in use, a ladle being left on the inside of the churn and milk being removed as required. This indicated that the milk as delivered was satisfactory, but the contamination within the churn was due to the method of removing the milk from the churn. Similarly, milk from the machines was being contaminated either during the filling of the machines, or by the machines themselves, due to unsatisfactory cleansing or possibly both. As a further check, the machines, including fitments, after their routine cleansing and sterilising, were rinsed with a 1% pep-tone water solution and all showed gross contamination.

Steps were then taken to improve the cleansing and sterilising process. The polythene tubes in the tea cup dispensing machines which showed gross milk stone deposit, were renewed and spare tubes for frequent exchange provided.

Further pep-tone rinses were taken and the amount of contamination had dropped considerably. Whilst none of the samples was entirely free from organisms, the counts were negligible when compared with the previous samples. More significant, there were no faecal b.coli present, whereas the previous samples had, on average, counts of 180+ per 100 ml. of faecal b.coli.

Routine samples for the methylene blue test taken during the remainder of the season were generally satisfactory.

A further outcome of this was that all the milk delivered to the establishment is now placed in a chilled storage room; instructions were given to staff that the ladle used for transferring milk from churns to dispensing machines was, when not in use, to be kept submerged in a sterilant, which was to be frequently changed; and dispensing machines were never to be topped up, but were to be cleansed and sterilised on each occasion when they became empty.

Samples were taken from refrigerated machines where strict daily cleansing and sterilising were carried out and the machines filled from bottles filled and capped at the supplying dairy. On every occasion the milk satisfied the methylene blue test.

ICE CREAM

Concern was felt at the high proportion of samples of soft ice cream which, when subjected to laboratory examination, failed to reach the standard required for Provisional Grade 1.

By reviewing the results in relation to the type of ice cream, the types and situations of dispensing machines and methods of working, it was found that the unsatisfactory results were obtained from one type of machine. Observation revealed that the dispensing nozzle did not cut off the ice cream cleanly. A blob of semi-liquid then formed which the vendors wiped off with a cloth. One cloth sent to the Public Health Laboratory was reported as follows: -

Total count;	21,000,000 colonies
Coliform organisms;	360,000+
E. coli Type 1;	not isolated

As a result of this all the ice cream vendors were circularised advising the keeping of such cloths in a solution of sterilant when not in use.

During the remainder of August 11 samples were taken and only one failed to make Provisional Grade 1.

MEAT INSPECTION

Once again I am able to report 100% inspection of animals killed at the local private abattoir. Prior to and during slaughter the animals are treated with care to minimise any fright to which they may be subjected and it is ensured that they are rendered insensible to pain.

Members of the Inspectorate have frequently been called upon by local purveyors of meat to advise upon various conditions which were not detectable during the normal post mortem inspections made at the various abattoirs from which supplies have been drawn.

HOUSING

A review of a large number of houses was carried out with a view to their possible inclusion in Clearance Areas.

Some 200 houses were earmarked for detailed inspection. Of this number, 76 dwellings in one part of the town were inspected and Representations prepared for 48 to be included in Clearance Areas.

In addition to the above, 7 individual houses or parts of houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation, this resulted in the following: -

- 1 Demolition Order.
- 3 Closing Orders.
- 3 Undertakings given by the owners concerned not to relet the premises for human habitation.
- 2 Voluntary Undertakings given not to relet parts of business premises, formerly used as flats.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

The conversion into so-called flatlets of houses, previously used as private dwellings, guest houses or hotels, continues. In a number of cases the work has been well planned and executed and satisfies the needs of a number of persons particularly those of advancing years who find the demands of property maintenance, gardening and the loneliness involved too much for them in continuing to occupy the family domicile.

There are, of course, other premises where conditions are not so acceptable either to the occupants or the local authority. In order to deal with these cases and to safeguard the future the Council adopted standards in respect of (a) existing houses, and (b) new conversions of properties to multiple occupation. These standards are to be reviewed in twelve months' time. In the main they have been very helpful in securing improved conditions.

Particular attention has been paid to the means of escape in case of fire and in this respect I am indebted to the advice and help so readily given by Mr. F. Meadowcroft, Assistant Divisional Officer, and Mr. A.J. Baldwin, Station Officer, of the West Sussex Fire Authority.

PETROLEUM SPIRIT AND PARAFFIN

The dangers associated with the storage and sale of petrol and paraffin from any one establishment are illustrated by two events which occurred during the year, and which were reported to the appropriate Committee.

1. Sale of Petroleum instead of Paraffin

At a local garage 500 gallons of petroleum spirit were discharged into an underground paraffin tank containing 54 gallons of paraffin. It was known that three customers had been served before the error was discovered.

Emergency action was taken, through the Police, B.B.C. and I.T.V., resulting in the recovery of the mixture before any accident occurred.

Although the access cover to the paraffin tank was appropriately marked and the petroleum tanks numbered, the prescribed procedure laid down by the Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations had not been properly observed.

The underground paraffin tank has since been fitted with a chain and lock, the key to which is retained by the owner.

2. **Sale of Petroleum into incorrectly marked container**

In this case a petrol pump attendant dispensed 1 gallon of petrol into a steel container marked on the outside with an emblem and "Paraffin".

This was supplied to a boy aged 14, acting as agent for a lady who had requested him to purchase 1 gallon of paraffin. Owing to the boy's indecision as to whether he wanted paraffin or petroleum, and having insufficient money for 1 gallon of petrol, he was referred back to the lady by the petrol pump attendant, but he only requested extra money and returned to ask for petrol.

The lady used the petrol to burn dustbin contents and in the process of lighting burnt her fingers and had to receive hospital outpatient treatment.

The petrol pump attendant was an experienced employee and the firm had taken reasonable precautions to prevent any of their employees making such a mistake. There was, however, a contravention of the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928, Sec. 5 (1), which requires that, where petroleum spirit is sold, a label showing conspicuously the words "Petroleum Spirit" and "Highly Imflammable", together with the vendor's name and address, shall be attached to the vessel.

As a result of these two incidents, the attention of all licensees of petroleum dispensing installations was drawn to their responsibilities, and the Association of Petroleum Acts Administration was requested to take up the matter with the Home Office, on the basis of suggestions made, with a view to tightening up the relevant legislation.

STAFF

During the year Mr. J.O. Hamilton, Additional Public Health Inspector, left to commence duties at Wellingborough. In his place was appointed Mr. A.M. Tanner, who received his training at Hastings and where he later served as an Additional Public Health Inspector.

The establishment of the Public Health Department was increased to include a Pupil Public Health Inspector and during October Mr. R.J. Moores was appointed. His training will involve attendance at the Highbury Technical College, Portsmouth, for the three-year Sandwich Course in accordance with the timetable for the Course, and whilst not attending the College he will be undertaking duties in this Department.

It is anticipated that Mr. Moores will be able to assist the Inspectorate on the District by doing the type of work which does not call for specialised knowledge, thus enabling a reduction to be made in the backlog of work which has been caused by ever increasing demands.

R. G. COYSH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

The following is a report of the inspections, etc., carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Assistant: -

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

A. The number and nature of the Inspections made during the year 1966: -

Total number of houses inspected: -

(a) Recorded under the Housing Regulations:

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	...	...	...	Nil
(ii) Houses defective, but capable of remedy at reasonable expense	...			4
(iii) Houses defective, but not capable of remedy at reasonable expense				<u>7</u>

11

(b) Under the Public Health Acts:

(i) Houses where no defects were found to exist	...	...	...	...	30
(ii) Houses where defects were found to exist	...	...	...	...	<u>149</u>
					179

The number of inspections made: -

[illegible]

B. The number of defective dwellings on books during the year 1966: -

INFORMAL NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1966, less those for which

Statutory Notices were served during the year (See below)	...	...	...	42
STATUTORY NOTICES on books at 1st January, 1966	...	...	...	3
INFORMAL NOTICES served during the year 1966	...	...	...	149
STATUTORY NOTICES served during the year 1966	...	...	...	8
REPRESENTATION under Section 11, Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	<u>4</u>

206

C. The result of the service of such notices: -

INFORMAL NOTICES outstanding at 31st December, 1965, and since complied with

INFORMAL NOTICES complied with in 1966, which were served during the year	1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1966, which were outstanding at 31st	December, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
STATUTORY NOTICES complied with in 1966, which were served during the	year 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>6</u>

167

TOTAL NUMBER of Notices on the book at 31st December, 1966 (informal 33; Statutory 6)

2. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(A) Slaughterhouses

(a) Number of visits to slaughterhouses

91

(b) Informal notices

2

Carcases and Offal Inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	366	-	-	655	670	-
Number inspected	366	-	-	655	670	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	82	-	-	8	170	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	22.40%	-	-	1.22%	25.37%	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.51%	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	1	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

(B) Butchers' Shops and Other Food Premises

Premises inspected	Inspections (including vehicles)	Informal action	Samples taken
Butchers' Shops and Stores	12	1	-
Other Food Shops and Stores	448	48	-
Ice Cream Premises	162	7	70
Dairies	10	1	44
TOTALS	632	57	114

Contraventions dealt with -

(a) Protection from contamination	12
(b) Cleanliness and maintenance of premises and appliances	24
(c) Provision and maintenance of washing facilities	13
(d) Disposal of refuse	4
(e) Other offences	14

(C) Unsound food surrendered: -

Tins of Meat	379	Potatoes	224 lb
Tins of Fruit	43	Fruit	15 lb
Tins of Spaghetti	28	Suet	3 lb
Tins of Tomatoes	101	Chickens	2
Tins of Rice	2	Assorted Food	75 pkts.
Tins of Fish	4	Contents of refrigerators	
Tin of Egg	1	due to breakdowns	4555 pkts.
Meat	1019 lb		
Fish	14½ stone		

All condemned food was destroyed by burning in the Council's Destructor.

3. FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961: -

PART 1 of the ACT**1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health**

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	24	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	163	9	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	187	15	2	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H. M. Inspector (4) By H. M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.)))))	6	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	-	-	-	-	-

4. - SHOPS ACT, 1950

[illegible]

5. - PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

[illegible]

6. - INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

(I)	Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(II)	Action taken:-								
	(a) Houses disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)							...	-
	(b) Houses disinfected after non-notifiable disease	...			...	...	...	...	4
	(c) Houses disinfected after tuberculosis	...		...	...	...	...	...	-
	(d) Loads of bedding disinfected after notifiable disease (excepting tuberculosis)								-
	(e) Loads of bedding disinfected after non-notifiable disease-	...			...	...	...	...	3
	(f) Loads of bedding disinfected after tuberculosis	...		...	...	...	...	...	-
	(g) Loads of bedding destroyed after non-notifiable disease				...	...	...	...	-
	(h) Loads of bedding destroyed after tuberculosis	...		...	...	...	...	...	-
	(I) Library books (exposed to infection) disinfected	...		...	...	...	...	...	-
	(j) Letters to other Authorities re contacts	...		...	...	...	...	...	-

7. - RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

A. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

(I)	Premises Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	501
(II)	Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1750
(III)	Infestations dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	346

B. Systematic Treatment of Sewers during year

[illegible]

8. - NUISANCES FROM ANIMALS

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

9. - ACCUMULATIONS, ETC.

(i)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

10. - OBSTRUCTED AND OFFENSIVE DRAINS

(I)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
(II)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

11. - DITCHES

(I)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
(II)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

12. - MISCELLANEOUS

(l)	Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
(ii)	Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

13. - CESSPOOLS

(i) Inspections (excluding Foreman's inspections)	...	...	...	...	17
(ii) Informal action	...	...	...	...	1

SECTION VII.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1966.

Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis

The Meteorological Station is situated in the Waterloo Square Gardens, and is 24 feet above Mean Sea Level.

The Station enclosure contains a Stevenson screen in which the shade thermometers - maximum, minimum, dry bulb and wet bulb - are mounted 4 feet above the ground; an earth thermometer at 4 ft. depth; a standard 5 in. rain gauge; and a patch of bare ground 6 ft. square for recording the daily state of the ground surface. A grass-minimum thermometer is placed at grass level within the enclosure at 6 p.m. each day. All the thermometers are Fahrenheit and certified by the National Physical Laboratory.

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on the south parapet of Fitzleet House, Queensway at a height of 136 feet above ground level.

The standard Fortin Barometer, the cistern of which is 32 feet above Mean Sea Level, is kept in the office of the Meteorological Observer.

All the instruments are examined and tested periodically by an Officer of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, when the general operation of the Station is scrutinized.

Observations are made every day throughout the year at 9 a.m. (10 a.m. during the operation of Summer Time) and 6 p.m.

A code report of the day's weather is sent by telegram each evening to the Meteorological Office, London, and the leading newspapers are supplied with reports from that office.

A detailed report of observations is forwarded to the Meteorological Office each month for publication in their journals and for such other statistical purposes as they may deem them of use.

Observations for the year

Bright Sunshine

The amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1,663.6 hours, (106.2 hours below average), giving a daily mean of 4.6 hours.

The average yearly sunshine in Bognor Regis over a period of forty years is 1,769.8 hours, giving a daily mean of 4.8 hours.

Although eight months of the year had below average sunshine, it was the sunniest May for 5 years and June was a warm and sunny month.

The Air Ministry Meteorological Office annual table giving monthly and annual totals of duration of bright sunshine at 375 stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed that BOGNOR REGIS had the 21st position on the mainland for the year 1966; and the 23rd position on the mainland for the winter months of January, February, March, October, November and December, 1966.

Rainfall

The rainfall for the year was 35.69 inches, which was 6.13 inches more than the local average of 29.56 inches.

Six months of the year showed rainfall figures above average. It was, with 5.26 inches, the wettest February since 1951; with 5.35 inches, the wettest April since 43 years of continuous records commenced; and with 5.11 inches, the wettest October since 1960. However, March with .87 inches was the driest for that month since 1961, and September the driest since 1959.

Humidity

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere, read each day at 9 a.m. (G. M. T.) was 81% compared with the Normal figure of 83%.

Temperature

The mean temperature for the year was 50.5°F. which is the local average. The highest shade temperature recorded was 78°F. on 9th June, and the lowest temperature was 24°F. on the 15th January. The lowest grass temperature was 21°F. on 15th and 19th January.

Tables I and IV in subsequent pages give detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall and sunshine, together with comparisons with averages of the 40 years from 1924 to 1963. The main features of the weather during the year, however, have been abstracted from the records -

Total amount of bright sunshine: 1663.6 hours.
 Daily average of sunshine: 4.6 hours.
 Number of days with sunshine: 298.
 Sunniest day(s): 30th May and 11th June (14.6 hours).
 Warmest day: 9th June (78°F.)
 Coldest day(s): 18th January (31°F.)
 Lowest temperature on the grass: 15th and 19th January (21°F.)
 Warmest night(s): 10th June, 12th and 29th August (62°F.)
 Coldest night: 15th January (24°F.)
 Number of air frosts: 22.
 Number of ground frosts: 56.
 Warmest months: July and August (mean average temperature 60°F.)
 Coldest month: January (mean average temperature 39.0°F.)
 Mean yearly temperature: 50.5°F.
 Rainfall: 35.69 inches.
 Number of rain days (.01 in. or more): 185.
 Number of wet days (0.4 in. or more): 138.
 Number of days snow fell: 7.
 Number of days sleet fell: 2.
 Number of days hail fell: 1.
 Number of thunder storms: 3.
 Wettest day: 6th August (1.61 inches).
 Mean relative humidity: at 9 a.m. 81%.
 Number of days fog occurred: 5.
 Number of days gale force wind occurred: 7.

L. ALLATT,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I.

YEAR 1966				AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G. M. T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G. M. T. Observations)										
				Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading		Number of times observed to be blowing from: -									
					Inches	Date	Inches	Date	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
January	29.922	30.564	13th	29.216	20th	0	0	7	6	5	1	6	4	2
February	29.670	30.124	3rd	28.938	22nd	0	3	0	4	3	3	12	3	0
March	30.232	30.772	19th	29.284	27th	0	1	1	2	1	0	8	6	12
April	29.858	30.640	29th	29.324	9th	0	1	2	3	9	0	12	2	1
May	30.104	30.454	15th	29.630	5th	0	2	3	6	2	1	14	0	3
June	30.028	30.322	30th	29.558	20th	0	0	0	0	8	3	13	1	5
July	30.020	30.278	1st	29.680	27th	0	1	6	0	0	2	13	3	6
August	30.032	30.584	16th	29.572	3rd	0	1	3	1	5	1	14	5	1
September	30.100	30.504	16th	29.696	2nd	0	3	6	2	6	0	4	8	1
October	29.796	30.418	30th	29.226	3rd	0	1	7	2	6	4	8	2	1
November	30.006	30.408	11th	28.900	5th	0	4	8	1	1	0	9	0	7
December	29.884	30.380	7th	28.870	2nd	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	8	11
Average for the year	29.971	-	-	-	Totals	0	18	43	27	46	15	124	42	50

TABLE II

YEAR 1966	Temperature in Shade Degrees Fahrenheit										Sub- Soil	On Grass		Frosts					
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Mean Average	Difference from aver- age of forty years 1924-1963	Maximum			Minimum				Lowest	Date	Air Frost	Ground Frost				
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date									
																Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
January ...	42	36	39.0	-2.0	50	27th	31	18th	43	1st,6th,28th, 30th & 31st	24	15th	45	21	15th & 19th	11	16		
February ...	47	40	43.5	+3.5	52	2nd & 8th	37	13th	46	26th	29	14th	46	26	14th	2	5		
March ...	50	38	44.0	+0.5	55	9th	46	13th & 25th	45	3rd & 16th	29	25th	47	23	20th	2	9		
April ...	51	42	46.5	-1.5	62	30th	39	14th	49	27th	31	21st	48	27	21st	2	3		
May ...	59	46	52.5	-0.5	69	16th	52	11th	51	18th, 21st & 22nd	39	9th, 10th & 28th	53	33	28th	0	0		
June ...	65	54	59.5	+2.5	78	9th	58	1st	62	10th	46	1st	57	42	1st	0	0		
July ...	66	54	60.0	-2.0	71	3rd & 22nd	62	5th	58	5th, 9th & 24th	47	18th & 25th	60	44	18th	0	0		
August ...	66	54	60.0	-2.0	73	19th	62	1st & 6th	62	12th & 29th	46	2nd & 24th	60	41	24th	0	0		
September ...	66	53	59.5	+0.5	70	6th & 12th	60	30th	61	4th & 6th	43	17th	61	38	17th	0	0		
October ...	59	49	54.0	+0.5	65	5th,6th,11th & 16th	48	23rd	60	4th	39	26th & 27th	58	33	27th	0	0		
November ...	49	39	44.0	-2.5	57	8th	43	23rd	51	8th	28	24th	53	23	24th	2	11		
December ...	49	39	44.0	+2.0	53	8th & 10th	43	3rd & 4th	47	20th	29	26th	48	23	26th	3	13		
Average for year	56	45	50.5	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Totals	22	57		

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE						
YEAR 1966	Totals: Hours and tenths	Difference from average of forty years 1924-1963	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days		
				Date	Hours	
January ...	41.5 (86.5)	- 26.1	16(22)	15th	6.5	
February ...	35.1 (64.5)	- 47.6	15(22)	27th	7.0	
March ...	147.8(149.0)	+ 7.3	29(25)	18th	10.5	
April ...	117.3(177.5)	- 58.1	23(30)	30th	13.5	
May ...	252.7(204.4)	+ 31.9	30(29)	30th	14.6	
June ...	265.3(185.5)	+ 29.2	30(28)	11th	14.6	
July ...	177.5(165.9)	- 39.7	30(27)	3rd	14.3	
August ...	207.2(202.3)	- 1.7	30(30)	19th	13.2	
September ...	200.2(149.3)	+ 38.1	27(27)	3rd	10.7	
October ...	105.2(181.8)	- 17.8	24(30)	11th	9.2	
November ...	70.8(106.8)	- 2.2	25(21)	2nd	7.5	
December ...	43.0 (74.6)	- 20.2	21(21)	3rd	5.8	
Totals ...	1663.6(1748.1)	-106.9	300(312)	-	-	

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year.

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